

NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.—[Oct. 16. For Six Years last past, Publisher of the *New-York Thursday's Gazette*, or *Weekly Post-Boy*.]

ASSIZE of BREAD, published November 27, 1766.

Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 3 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

High-Water.	H. M.	rises	H. M.	sets	H. M.
THURSDAY	3 53	after 7	21	before 5	5
FRIDAY	4 44	7	21	5	5
SATURDAY	5 35	7	20	5	5
SUNDAY	6 26	7	19	5	5
MONDAY	7 17	7	18	5	5
TUESDAY	8 8	7	17	5	5
WEDNESDAY	9 2	7	16	5	5

Days 6 h. 16 m long, the 8th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beet per Barrel	45s. od.
Flour	19s. 6d.	Pork	70s. od.
Brown Bread	17s. 7d.	Salt	3s. od.
West-India Rum	3s. 6d.	Bohea Tea	5s. 6d.
New-England ditto	2s. 7d.	Chocol. per doz.	£1 1s. od.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 6d.
Single refined ditto	1s. 2d.	Nut Wood	38s. od.
Molasses	2s. 1d.	Oak ditto	26s. od.

To the PUBLIC, New-York, Oct. 16.

IT is now upwards of six Years that I have published a weekly News Paper, under the Title of the *New-York Gazette* or *Weekly Post-Boy*, which I have the Pleasure to think has been generally acceptable, and publicly useful: But having now Occasion to alter the Title of my Paper, I hope for the same favourable Reception of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL OF GENERAL ADVERTISER, that my Paper met with under the former Title; since it will be conducted with the same Spirit, and to the same Ends,—the Suppression of Evil, and the Promotion of public and private Happiness. The Reasons of altering my Title are these, 1st, for the Sake of Distinction, as I am inform'd Mr. PARKER intends to publish a Paper under the former Title; and 2d, because, as he formerly publish'd a Paper under that Title, I would not avail myself of any Advantages from a Name originally assumed by him. The Number, for the Sake of more easily settling with my Customers, will run regularly on from my last Week's Paper. Perhaps, when Opportunity permits, I shall procure a Cut for the Head of my Paper, till which Time, it will be published in its present Form.

JOHN HOLT.

Receiver General's Office, in Wall-Street.

WHEREAS the following grants or patents for land within this colony, are in arrears three years and more, and in the respective sums herein after mentioned, for quit rents due to his Majesty for the same respectively; to the last day of payment, for the same grants respectively, preceding this notice, so far as the same does appear, from the accounts of his Majesty's quit rents in the custody of his Majesty's receiver general; that is to say,

One certain tract of land in Westchester county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Robert Walters, John Cholwell, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius De Peyster, Richard Slater, Barne Cozens, Lancaster Symes, Matthew Clarkson, Robert Lutting, Peter Matthews, and Caleb Heathcote; and bears date the second day of March, in the year 1701, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears aforesaid, to the 25th day of December last, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour, being the last day of payment, preceding this public notice, is in New-York currency, £. 478 - 16 - 1

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Dr. John Bridges, Hendrick Tenicke, Dirick Venderburgh, John Cholwell, Christopher Denne, Lancaster Symes, Daniel Honan, Philip Rokeby, John Merritt, Benjamin Afke, Peter Matthews, and Cornelius Christvanse; and bears date the 29th day of April, in the year 1703, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears as aforesaid, to the 24th day of June last, or the feast of St. John the Baptist, being the last day of payment, preceding this public notice, is in like money, £. 97 - 6 - 8

One other certain tract of land in Orange and Ulster counties, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Matthew Ling, Ebenezer Wilton, Philip French, Dirick Venderburgh, Stephen Delancey, Philip Rokeby, John Corbett, Daniel Honan, Caleb Cooper, William Sharpas, John Bridges, Robert Millwards, Thomas Wenham, Edmond Mott, Lancaster Symes, John Person, Benjamin Afke, Petrus Bayard,

John Cholwell, Peter Fauconier, Henry Swift, Hendrick Tenicke, and Jarvis Marshall; and bears date the 28th day of August in the year 1704, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, is in like money, £. 523 - 8 - 2

One other certain tract of land in Dutchess county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Sampson Broughton, Rish Van Dam, Thomas Wenham, Roger Mompellon, Peter Fauconier, Augustine Graham, Richard Sackett, and Robert Lutting; and bears date the 10th day of April, in the year 1706, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, is in like money, £. 148 - 2 - 8

One other certain tract of land in Ulster county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Adriaen Volk and Jacob Webber, and bears date the 18th of December, in the year 1719, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment, preceding this public notice, being, £. 60 - 15 - 4

One other certain tract of land in Ulster County, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Francis Harrison, Oliver Schuyler, and Allene Jarratt; and bears date the 7th day of July in the year 1720, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment, preceding this public notice, being, £. 189 - 3 - 4

One other certain tract of land in Ulster County, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Philip Schuyler, Johannis Lansing, junr Henry Wileman, and Jacobus Bruyn; and bears date the 7th day of July in the year 1720, and the sum due thereby, as far as appears as aforesaid, to the 29th day of September last, or the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, being the last day of payment, preceding this public notice, being, £. 284 - 18 - 4

One other certain tract of land in Ulster county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Mary Ingoldby, and Mary Pinborne; and bears date the 11th day of August, in the year 1720, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being, £. 216 - 13 - 8

One other certain tract of land in Ulster county the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Jacobus Bruyn, and Henry Wileman; and bears date the 7th day of April, in the year 1721, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being, £. 100 - 7 - 6

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Joseph Sackett, and Nathaniel Hazard; and bears date the 11th day of January, in the year 1727, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being, £. 125

One other certain tract of land in Ulster county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Thomas Naxon; and bears date the 21st day of December, in the year 1727, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being, £. 48 - 2 - 11

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof was originally made to Gabriel Ludlow, and William Ludlow; and bears date the 18th day of October, in the year 1731, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being, £. 107 - 12 - 1

One other certain tract of land in Orange county, the grant or patent whereof, was originally made to Nathaniel Hazard, jun. and bears date the 11th day of August, in the year 1736, and the sum due thereby, so far as appears as aforesaid, to the 25th day of March last, or the feast of the annunciation, called Lady-Day, being the last day of payment preceding this public notice, being, £. 61 - 11 - 3

This is therefore to give public notice, that if the owners or proprietors of the above mentioned lands respectively, do not, within twelve months after the date of this public notice, respectively pay the arrears of Quit-Rent due to his Majesty for the said lands, respectively as aforesaid, with the charge of this notice or notices being given to the said Receiver General, that so much of the said lands respectively, will be sold at public vendue, or outcry, as will pay the same respectively, with the charges of this notice and such sale, pursuant to the act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.

GIVEN under my Hand, this Twelfth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord 1766.

ANDREW ELLIOT, his Majesty's R. General.

The printer is desired to continue this advertisement three months when another list of patents in arrears for quit-rents will be published, unless the proprietors prevent it, by speedy payments.

(Continuation of the Piece begun in No 1249.)

It's the misfortune of all countries, that they sometimes lie under an unhappy necessity to defend themselves by arms against the ambition of their Governors, and to fight for what's their own; for if a Prince will rule

us with a rod of iron, and invade our laws and liberties, and neither be prevailed upon by our supplications, or tears, we have no power upon earth to appeal to, and therefore must patiently submit to our bondage, or stand upon our own defence; which if we are enabled to do, we shall never be put upon it; but our swords may grow rusty in our hands: for that nation is sure to live in peace, that is most capable of making war; and a man that hath a sword by his side, shall have least occasion to make use of it. Now I say, if the King hath twenty thousand men before hand with us, or much less than half that number, the people can make no effort to defend their liberties without the assistance of a foreign power, which is a remedy most commonly as bad as the disease; and if we have not a power within ourselves to defend our laws, we are no Government.

For England being a small country, few strong towns in it, and those in the King's hands, the nobility disarmed by the destruction of Tenures, and the militia not to be raised but by the King's command, there can be no force levied in any part of England, but must be destroyed in its infancy by a few regiments: for what will three or four thousand naked and unarmed men signify against many troops of mercenary soldiers? What if they should come into the field and say, you must choose these and these men your representatives; where is your choice? What if they should say, parliaments are seditious and factious assemblies, and therefore ought to be abolished; what is become of your freedom? Or, if they should encompass the parliament-house, and threaten if they do not surrender up their Government, they will put them to the sword; what is become of the old English constitution? These things may be, and have been done in several parts of the world. What is it that causeth the tyranny of the Turks at this day, but servants in arms? What is it that preserved the glorious commonwealth of Rome, but swords in the hands of its citizens?

And if besides this we consider the great prerogatives of the crown, and the vast interest the King has and may acquire by the distribution of so many profitable Offices of the household, of the revenue, of state, of law, of religion, and the navy, together with the assistance of a powerful party, who have been always the fast and constant friends to arbitrary power, whose only quarrel to his present Majesty is, that he has knock'd off the chains and fetters they thought they had lock'd fast upon us; a party who hath once engag'd us in an unhappy quarrel amongst ourselves (the consequence of which I dread to name) and since in a tedious and chargeable war, at the vast expence of blood and treasure, to avoid that captivity they had prepar'd for us: I say, if any one considers this, he will be convinced that we have enough to do to guard ourselves against the power of the court, without having an army thrown into the scale against us: and we have found oftner than once by too fatal experience the truth of this; for if we look back to the late reigns, we shall see this nation brought to the brink of destruction, and breathing out the last gasp of their liberty; and it is more owing to our good fortune, than to any effort we were able to make, that we escaped the fatal blow.

And I believe no man will deny, but if Charles the first had had five thousand men before-hand with us, the people had never struck a stroke for their liberties; or if the late King James would have been contented with arbitrary power without bringing in popery, but he and his black guard would have bound us hand and foot before this time: But when their ill contriv'd oppression came home to their own doors, they quickly shew'd the world how different a thing it was to suffer themselves,

and to make other people suffer, and so we came by our deliverance; and tho' the late King had the nobility, gentry, clergy, people, and his own army against him, and we had a very wise and courageous Prince nearly related to the crown, and back'd by a powerful state for our Protector, yet we account this revolution next to a miracle.

I will add here, that most of the nations I instanced before, were inflav'd by final armies: *Oliver Cromwell* left behind him but 17000 men; and the Duke of *Monmouth*, who was the darling of the people, was suppress'd with two thousand; nay, *Cesar* seiz'd *Rome* it self with five thousand, and fought the battle of *Pharsalia*, where the fate of the world was decided, with twenty two thousand; and most of the revolutions of the Roman and Ottoman empires since, were caused by the Pretorian bands, and the court-Janizaries; the former of which never exceeded eight, nor the latter twelve thousand men; and if no greater numbers could make such disturbances in those vast empires, what will double the force do with us? And they themselves confess it; when they argue for an army; for they tell us we may be surpris'd with ten or fifteen thousand men from *France* and having no regular force to oppose them, they will over-run the kingdom. Now if so small a force can oppose the King, the militia, with the united power of the nobility, gentry and commons, what will an equal power do against the people, when supported by the royal authority, and a never-failing interest that will attend it, except when it acts for the public good?

But we are told this army is not design'd to be made a part of our constitution, but to be kept only for a little time, till the circumstances of *Europe* will better permit us to be without them. But I would know of these gentlemen, when they think that time will be? Will it be during the life of King *James*, or after his death? Shall we have less to fear from the youth and vigour of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, than now from an unhappy man sinking under the load of age and misfortune? Or, will *France* be more capable of offending us just after this tedious and consumptive war, than hereafter when it has had a breathing time to repair the calamities it has suffered by it? No: we can never disband our army with so much safety as at this time; and this is well known by these conspirators against their country, who are satisfied that a continuation of them now, is an establishment of them for ever: for whilst the circumstances of *Europe* stand in the present posture, the argument will be equal to continue them; if the state of *Europe* should alter to the advantage of *France*, the reason will grow stronger, and we shall be told we must increase our number: but if there should be such a turn of affairs in the world, that we were no longer in apprehension of the French power, they may be kept up without our assistance; nay, the very discontents they may create shall be made an argument for the continuing of them. But if they should be kept from oppressing the people, in a little time they will grow habitual to us, and almost become a part of our constitution, and by degrees we shall be brought to believe them not only not dangerous, but necessary; for every body sees, but few understand, and those few will never be able to persuade the multitude that there is any danger in those men they have lived quietly with for some years, especially when the disbanding them will (as they will be made to believe) cost them more money out of their own pockets to maintain a militia: and of this we have had already an unhappy experience. For *Charles* the second being conniv'd at in keeping a few guards (which were the first ever known to an English King besides his pensioners, and his beef-eaters) he insensibly increased their number, till he left a body of men to his successor great enough to tell the parliament, he would be no longer bound by the laws he hath sworn to; and under the shelter and protection of these, he rais'd an army that had put a period to our Government, if a complication of causes (which may never happen again) had not presented the Prince of *Orange* with a conjuncture to assert his own and the nation's rights. And tho' we have so lately escaped this precipice, yet habit has made soldiers so familiar to us, that some who pretend to be zealous for liberty, speak of it as a hardship to his present Majesty, to refuse him as many men as his predecessors; not considering that the raising them then was a violation of our laws, and that his Government is built upon the destruction of theirs, and can no more stand upon the same rubbish, than the Kingdom of heaven be founded in unrighteousness.

(To be continued.)

[Conclusion of the Virginia Gentleman's Letter to the Committee of Merchants in London, taken from the Public Ledger, printed in London, September the 6th; begun in our last.]

GOD forbid there should be occasion, and grant that the union, liberty, and mutual happiness of Great-Britain and her colonies, may continue uninterrupted to the latest ages.

America has always acknowledged her dependence upon Great Britain.—It is her interest, it is her inclination, to depend upon Great Britain.—We readily own; that these colonies were first settled, not at the expence, but under the protection, of the English government, which protection it has continued to afford them; and we own too, that protection and obedience are reciprocal duties.—If it is asked, at whose expence they were settled? The answer is obvious.—At the expence of the private adventurers, our ancestors; the fruits of whose toil and danger we now enjoy.—We claim nothing but the liberty and privileges of Englishmen, in the same degree as if we had still remained among our brethren in Great Britain: these rights have not been forfeited by any act of ours, we cannot be deprived of them without our consent, but by violence and injustice, we have received them from our fore-fathers, and with God's leave we will transmit them unviolated to our posterity.

Can those who have hitherto acted as our friends endeavour now insidiously to draw from us concessions destructive to what we hold far dearer than life!

—If I could find example

Of thousands, that by base submission had Preserv'd their freedom, I'd not do it; but since Nor brass, nor stone, nor parchment bears not one; Let cowardice itself forswear it!

Our laws, our language, our principles of government, our intermarriages and other connections, our constant intercourse, and above all our interest, are so many bands that hold us to Great Britain, not to be broken, but by tyranny and oppression.

Strange that among the late M—ry, there should not be found a man of common sense and common honesty, to improve and strengthen these natural ties by a mild and just government, instead of weakening and almost dissolving them by Partiality and Injustice!—But I will not open the wounds which have been so lately bound up, and which still require a skilful and a gentle hand to heal them.

These are the sentiments of a man, who spends some of his time in retirement; and has seldom meddled in public affairs, who enjoys a moderate but independent fortune, and content with the blessings of a private station, equally disregards the smiles and frowns of the Great, who, though not born within the verge of the British isle, is an Englishman in his principles, a zealous assertor of the act of settlement, firmly attached to the royal family upon the Throne, unalienably affected to his Majesty's sacred person and government; in the defence of which he would shed the last drop of his blood; who looks upon Jacobitism as the most absurd infatuation, the wildest chimera that ever entered into the head of man; who adores the wisdom and happiness of the British constitution, and if he had his election now to make, would prefer it to any that does or ever did exist. I am not singular in this my political creed; these are the general principles of his Majesty's subjects in America, they are the principles of more than nine tenths of the people, who have been so basely misrepresented to you, and whom you would lately have treated as Rebels and out-laws. A people to whom you can never grant too much; because you can hardly give them any thing, which will not redound to the benefit of the giver.

If any person should think it worth his while to animadvert upon what I have written, I shall make no reply, I have neither abilities nor inclination to turn author.

If the maxims I have asserted, are in themselves just, they will need no vindication; if they are erroneous, I shall esteem it a favour to have my errors pointed out, and will in modest silence kiss the rod that corrects me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obliged humble servant,

A VIRGINIA PLANTER.

L O N D O N, October 23.

LETTERS from Constantinople by way of Leghorn, advise, that the Porte were no longer under any apprehensions from the Georgian rebels, having received undoubted intelligence, that Prince *Heraclius* had retired to the desiles of his own country, on the approach of a numerous body of Turkish troops.

Private letters from *Hamburg* mention, that a fresh War between the Houses of A— and B— was expected soon to break out, and it is conjectured that S— is the bone of contention between those two powers.

Letters from *Berlin*, bring advice of a dreadful fire at *Schwanebeck*, near *Halberstadt*, on the 24th ult. when one half of the town was reduced to ashes.

They write from *Toulon*, that a Frigate of War and four Tartars had just sailed for *Corfica*; on board of which, Part of the auxiliary Troops, under General *Marbois*, were to embark from that Island, on their return to *France*.

It is said the Right Hon. *Adam Gordon* will be appointed Governor of *Jamaica*, in the Room of *Wil-*

liam Henry Lyttleton, Esq; appointed Ambassador to the Court of *Portugal*.

Advice has been received at *Cadiz*, from the South Seas, that the Spaniards have built a town, consisting of three hundred houses, on the late uninhabited island of *Juan Fernandez*, and erected batteries at the watering place, with a garrison of three companies of foot.

We are informed that a celebrated singer, lately married, is engaged at *Drury-Lane* theatre, at the moderate salary of 16 guineas per week.

It is said the first payment of the *Manilla* ransom, will be remitted hither from *Cadiz*, by the 15th of November next.

In a few days will begin to be struck at the tower, fifty tons of halfpence, for the use of the city and colony of *New-York*.

It is talked, that part of our most southerly possessions, on the continent of *North-America*, will be ceded to the King of *Denmark* for a valuable consideration.

They write from *Genoa*, that a Body of the Republic's troops was preparing to embark for *Corfica*, in order to take possession of the strong holds occupied by the French; and it was the general opinion that the latter would speedily receive orders to evacuate that island.

It is said our most gracious Queen will be allowed to honour several ladies of the first rank of distinction with a new order or peculiar mark of her favour, in imitation of those lately granted by the Emperress of *Germany* and *Russia*, and that the young Princess will be the first in creation.

Yesterday at a Court of Aldermen, at *Guildhall*, on the complaint of several eminent Bakers of this city, that there was no flour brought to market, which had greatly advanced the price of wheat in *Mark-Lane*, on Monday last, an order was made that bread should be raised a whole affize, or two pence in a peck loaf, to commence to-morrow.

KINGSTON, in JAMAICA, November 22.

On Sunday last the Ship *Abbot*, Capt. *Shafte*, loaded and ready to sail for *England*, was driven from her Mooring, and bent to Pieces on the Rocks, all the Crew, except the chief Mate and one Seaman perished in the waves.

A Gentleman who left *St. Jago de Cuba*, the 15th Instant, informs, that in the Earthquake on the 11th of June, two thirds of the Houses in that Town were overthrown, together with the Cathedral and three Churches; fifty-six Persons were buried in the Ruins, and near 600 bruised and maimed. The *Moro Castle* suffered extremely, the Soldiers in Garrison were obliged to quit it, and build Huts, till it can be repaired.

B O S T O N, December 29.

Last Monday *Joseph Andrews*, alias *Anderson*, on an Information of being one of the Villains that murdered Captain *Duryee*, and all the People on board, (one excepted as mentioned by the Deposition of *William Harris*, at *St. Kitts*, was apprehended in this Town, and immediately carried before a Magistrate, who after a close Examination, committed him to Gaol.—He shewed great signs of Guilt on his being first apprehended; but denied before the Justice, being concerned in the Piracy and Murder above-mentioned.—He arrived at *Casco-Bay*, in a Vessel from *St. Eustacia*, some Time ago, from which Place he took Passage on board a coasting Sloop for this Town, where he had been six Weeks the Day he was taken.—Two Days after he arrived here he cut off his Hair, in order 'tis thought to prevent his being known.—Many of Capt. *Duryee's* Things were found upon him and in his Chest, particularly a Medal, which he wore round his Neck, and several Shirts mark'd with the two Letters of the Captain's Christian and Surname.—He had been flush of Money ever since his arrival, and a considerable Sum in Gold was found on him when he was seized.

The new Stone Gaol not being quite finished, he was by a Habeas Corpus, removed on Wednesday last, under a strong Guard to *Charlestown*; and 'tis hoped this Enemy to Mankind will in a short Time receive his just Deserts.

We hear that Captain *Tilden*, in a Sloop from *Martinico*, bound to this Port, was cast away in the Storm last Week, five Miles below *Cape Anne*, the Vessel and Cargo entirely lost, but we cannot learn whether the Crew were saved or lost.

Two Schooners were also cast away at *Cape Anne*, but where they are from is uncertain, 'tis supposed one of them is from *Lisbon*, as a Quantity of Lemons were driven ashore. 'Tis feared all the People perished.

To the P R I N T E R,

SIR,

The inclosed Lines, and Money to pay for their Insertion in your next Paper, are sent by your constant Reader.

A Real friend to the interest of *New-Jersey College*, (who can't patiently sit by and see its reputation for economy intirely blasted, without offering his feeble assistance to support it) would beg leave just to observe; that he takes it for granted, one inducement, amongst many other valuable ones, that gentlemen at a distance have to educating their children at *New-Jersey College*, is (or has been) the

cheapness of their living, which to far the greatest number who find their children here, is of great importance; formerly indeed those gentlemen had their expectations fully answered, but latterly quite otherwise, not at all to be attributed to any alteration in the prices of provisions, which would appear to be inconsiderable, was it strictly attended to: The economy of the kitchen is greatly neglected, where I am afraid unfaithful servants (who have nothing at heart but the promotion of their own interest) have various methods of wasting and destroying, which greatly enhances the quarterly charge against the students. The steward whose immediate business it is to examine all such matters, I doubt not from his character, is a very honest man; I am also willing to believe, very easily imposed on, from his natural temper and disposition.

The country people who supply the College with their daily necessities, instead of gladly accepting the steward's prices for the sake of READY MONEY, seldom get their pay for any thing; and therefore impose their own extravagant prices, which indeed is the only inducement for parting with their goods upon an uncertainty of the time when they shall be paid for them: This, finally becomes the loss of the student, and tends to raise each quarterly bill, beyond what it might be, if properly attended to. Many other impositions does our College labour under, one instance amongst many, may be justly hinted; a person of this very town, who had contracted with the steward to supply the College with meat, carried in at one time between three and four hundred weight, agreeable to his own charge; some contention and indeed suspicion arose amongst persons (who as it happened, had nothing to do with the affair, except their concern for the general good) and the next morning the meat was weighed, by sundry reputable persons, and found to fall short of the weight charged to the College, between fifty and sixty pounds. This indeed was a large stretch, and there is I doubt, many of the same nature, but conducted with a greater degree of decency.

These observations will I think fully prove the necessity of two things, viz. 1st. that the steward of the College ought to be constantly provided with cash, to purchase every necessary, by which method he would be sure to be well served, the students would have no occasion to complain of their commons, and provisions would be brought in so plentifully, that the steward might make his own, or in other words, reasonable prices for every thing; 2d. the steward of New-Jersey College, should not (in my humble opinion) be a man engaged in various other branches of business; but one who had nothing to attend to but the interest of the College and students, which are connected, he could then carefully attend to the weighing and purchase of meat, and all other necessities; which would be well worth while in so large a family, and would make I dare say, hundreds—difference in a year.

PUBLICOLA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

Captain Ashmead from Jamaica informs, that on the 16th of November, four or five Vessels, besides the Ship Abbot, were driven on Shore, in their out Ports—that many French and Spaniards report to that Island, and are chiefly in want of dry Goods.

The Ship Harding, Capt. Walton, from London and New-York, a Brig and a Sloop, are in the River, stopped by the floating Ice.

NEW-YORK, January 8.

After the deep Snow which fell here the 29th of December, the Weather continued severely cold till the 3d Instant, and closed or filled up the Creeks and Rivers with Ice—On the 4th it began to thaw and rain'd almost incessantly till the 6th, which melted and carried away almost all the Snow and Ice—since which we have had fine warm Spring like Weather, the Rivers and Creeks are open and the small Boats come as usual.

Wednesday last Week, a very valuable Negro Fellow belonging to Mr. Samuel Waldron, who keeps the Ferry between this City and Long-Island, in pushing off the Boat from the Ferry Stairs with one of the Oars, lost his Purchase, by which Means he fell out of the Bow of the Boat, and by a sudden Rise of the Sea his Head was crushed in such a Manner between the Boat and the Dock, that he died a few Minutes after he was taken up.

By Capt. Nelson, who arrived here on Monday, last Week, from Nevis, in 29 Days, we have the Pleasure to hear, there is like to be very good Crops in most of the Islands; the Hurricane and Storm not having done the great Damage to the Sugar Canes that was at first apprehended.—Capt. Nelson met with pretty hard Weather, especially on the 27th ult. when being close up with the Light-House, the Wind was so violent, that it tore a good new Main-sail quite out of the Bolt-Rope, and beat him off, but he happily got in the next Day. One of our Pilot-boats lying off the Hook at Anchor the same Day, was obliged to cut her Cables, or be forced under Water.

Captain Russel failed from Newry the 7th of November, and put into Cork, but left that Place the 15th; while he lay there a Vessel arrived from Bristol, the Master of which informed Captain Russel, that he failed in Company with the Prince George

Capt. Hawthorn, for this Place, and left him well in the Channel about the 6th of November, with a fair Wind, standing to the Westward.

The Ship Pitt, Capt. Allan, was to sail from Belfast for this Place, about the first of December.

The Captains Brylen, Hewood and Walker, all of this Port, were at Cork when Captain Russel failed from thence.

Saturday Night last, the Shop Window of Capt. Thomas Moore, of this City, was burst open by some Villains, and robbed of sundry Goods to a considerable Amount; and last Week a Woman carried off Goods from sundry Houses in the Out-Ward, by pretending Poverty, and asking Lodging; but always took Care to be up in the Morning before any of the Family, and went away loaded: She is a likely Woman with black Hair, middle aged, was seen Yesterday in this City, with a Man's Hat, and goes by the Name of Sarah Downing, alias Reed.

On Friday last, a small Sloop, belonging to this Place, loaded with Oysters, from Blue-Point, between Plumb and Coney Island, three Miles from Shore, about sun set sprung a Leak.—The People, to save their Lives, made for the nearest Land; but the Wind being fresh at N. and a strong Tide of Ebb, it was between twelve and one before they could reach it. The Weather being severely cold, the Men were frost bitten, and half leg deep in Water, in the Cabin, when the Vessel struck the Shore, which she did at last, between the false and true Hook.—The People with great Difficulty got to Land, in their Skiff, and to the Light-House; but the Vessel soon beat to Pieces, and every Thing on board and belonging to her was entirely lost.—There were three Men on board, Henry Minck, Master, to whom the Vessel belonged, John Hancock, and Henry Steel, all belonging to this City, who have lost all their Effects.

Yesterday arrived the Snow London Packet, Capt. Patrick Rogun, in about three Months from Hamburg, and 60 Days from Stromnell. (We hear that about 200) Recruits for the 60th Regiment, with Lieutenant Colonel Provost, and other Officers of the Regiment came Passengers.—She brings no News.

On the 19th of December, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Sussex County, New-Jersey, Robert Ray was burnt in the Hand for Manslaughter, and Robert Seamor was tried for the Murder of an Indian Man of the Oneida Nation. The Evidence against him was—His Behaviour to the Indian before they went together from the House, his being possessed of the Indian's Gun and Goods, Proof that he broke the back and Legs of the dead Body, and buried it, that he confessed the Murder to some Witnesses and declared he would destroy any Indian that came in his Way. He challeng'd several of the Jury, denied the Fact, and said he bought the Goods found on him, of a Sailor.—The Jury brought him in guilty.—He appear'd undaunted and seem'd to expect a Rescue, but there was not the least appearance that any was intended; the Audience which was very numerous, seem'd unanimously to approve the Verdict. He was remanded to Prison, which was guarded that Night with 25 of the Militia. Next Morning he was brought to the Bar, and sentenced to be executed between three and four that Afternoon, at which Time he was accordingly brought out, strongly guarded by Detachments from the adjacent Companies of Militia.—He appear'd dismayed—at the Gallows, made a short Prayer, declared he had lived a very wicked Life, and was guilty of the Fact for which he was to suffer: He was then executed.

An Indian of Note, of the Oneida Nation, had with some Difficulty been prevail'd upon to attend the Trial, from first to last—he was respectfully treated, and appeared highly satisfied with the Justice of the Proceeding, which he said he should represent to his Brethren.

[The Printer has received a Piece subscribed Tyro Senedati, with the Money sent to pay for its Insertion. If the Author intends any Corrections should be made, he is desired to acquaint the Printer in a Day or two, otherwise it will be printed exactly as it is, in our next,—but cannot be continued without more Money—nor is it Customary to continue any Thing of the Kind.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Dolphin, Havens, Content, Lock, Providence Packet, Douglas, & General Conway, Campbell, from Rhode-Island Liberty and Property, Cheslar, Pensacola. Lovely Patty, Neelson, Nevis. Tryon, Lindsay, St. Eustatia.—OUTWARD ENTRIES.—Wolf, Blow, for Musquitos and Honduras. Richard, Quill, Mento Christo. Squirrel, Monk, Philadelphia Conway, Campbell, Newry.—CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.—Mary Anne, Walker, St. Croix. Francis, Seymour, St. Kitts. Friendship, Curtis, Bristol. Charlotte, Doyle, Barcelona. Catharine, Dale, Amsterdam. Buchanan, Cockran, Belfast and Glasgow. Hibernia, Chestnut, Newry. James and Mary, Moore, Newry.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice or two, well recommended, ingenious,—and if capable of writing a good Hand, will be the more acceptable. Inquire of Gerardus Duyckinck, at his Universal Store, at the Old Slip-Market.

53 56

New-York, January 8, 1767.

BOLTON and SIGELL,

TAKE this Method to acquaint the Public, that they propose to open on Monday next, a TAVERN and COFFEE-HOUSE, at the House of Mr. Samuel Francis, near the Exchange, lately kept by Mr. John Jones, and known by the Name of the Queen's-Head Tavern.—Where Gentlemen may depend upon receiving the best of Usage.

As Strangers, they are sensible they can have no Pretensions to the Favour of the Public, but what results from their readiness upon all Occasions to oblige.

Dinners and Public Entertainments, provided at the shortest Notice.—Breakfast in readiness from 9 to 11 o'Clock.

Jellies in the greatest Perfection, also, Rich and plain Cakes, sold by the Weight.

By Order of the Common Council, January the 7th, 1767.

WHEREAS it appears to this Board, that very large Sums of Money are due, and in Arrear to this Corporation, from a Number of Persons, for Rents reserved on Grants, (and otherwise) which have been from Time to Time issued to them: It is therefore ordered, that public Notice be given, by publishing this Order in the several News Papers of this City; that unless such Arrears of Rent be paid to the Chamberlain of this Corporation, on or before the first Day of March next, this Board will either re-enter into the Premises, granted to such Persons, who shall appear to be in Arrear that Day, or prosecute them on their Covenants for the same.

AUG. V. CORTLANDT, Clk.

To be SOLD upon good TERMS,

A Tract of Land, lying in the Great Nine Partners, in Smithfield, in the Province of New-York, containing about 426 Acres, well situated for a Farmer; about 40 Acres under improvement, inclosed in a good Fence, well water'd, good both for Grass and Wheat; well timber'd, and is free from Quit Rent: An undoubted Title will be given. Any Gentlemen who desire to Purchase the said Land, may View it, and for further Information may inquire of Benjamin Yale, of Farmington, in Connecticut, Owner of said Land, or Benjamin Denton, Esq; living near it.

53 46

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. Forman's Store, in Broad-Street; A Few Barrels of excellent Fall Mackerel, come in the last Sloop from Halifax; they may be seen by applying to Mr. Joseph Forman, Senior, near the Old Exchange, or at Mrs. Brooks, at the Sign of Admiral Warren, in Wall-Street, near the Old City-Hall.—Jan. 1, 1767.

53 56

JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONEY SCRIVENER, &c.

WILL continue to render the Public every Service that possibly can derive from close Study, and Application to the Business of this OFFICE, particularly in giving the most impartial and satisfactory Advice, in all Cases of LAW and EQUITY, in settling and adjusting any Account, or Matter in difference between those who prefer amicable Measures to all other; in assisting Persons who have Property in distant Parts, (particularly Great-Britain) readily to recover the same, and where Bills in Chancery, Memorials, &c. are necessary to be preferred, the same will be drawn strictly agreeable to the subject Matter, also WRITINGS and CONVEYANCES of every Kind, fully to answer the intended Purpose, and on Terms to give that easy access designed by the original Plan, whereon this OFFICE was established the 11th of June, 1764.

Punctual Attendance from 8 in the Morning till 8 at Night, and all Letters (if Post paid) duly answered.

Mr. KNAPP, would take a discreet Youth for three Years, on very advantageous Terms.

An APPRENTICE to a Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer, in good Business is wanted.—Also a healthy Negro Girl, from 9 to 11 Years of Age,—to Guinea born no objection, as the blacker the more agreeable.—Amongst several Negroes in the OFFICE to dispose of, is a very good Wench about 23, and a Girl of 15 this Country born, very handy, sober and honest; not sold for want of Cash, so much as Employ, therefore good Paper will be taken for a Time to be agreed on.

Rotten-Row, January 8, 1767.

53—

New-York, January 1, 1767.

WHEREAS sundry Provincial

Soldiers, who have been in the pay of this Colony during the late War and since, have still such Pay due to them, as also the Heirs, Executors, or Administrators of sundry Soldiers, who have died in sundry Campaigns.

These are therefore to notify all concerned, that if any such Persons who have any pay due to them, do not call for the same on the Commissaries and Paymasters to said Forces in New-York, before the first Day of July next, will be excluded from the same, as at that Time all Accounts relating thereto will be settled and closed.

53-56

ON Monday the Society for Arts, &c. held a stated Meeting, but from the badness of the Weather, few in Number, they adjourned till Monday next, when, besides other Matters, that will be laid before them, all Claimants for Premiums offered last Year, that now become due, are desired to attend. Also Committees will be then appointed for proposing Premiums for the current Year; any Persons that have Proposals to offer for Premiums, and cannot attend, are desired to send them in Writing, to the Secretary.—It is hoped that the good Effects already produced by this Society, in promoting Emulation and Industry, besides employing of the Poor in the Town, will induce the Members not to relax in their laudable Endeavours.

THOMAS PEARSALL,

HAS just come to Hand, a Variety of European GOODS, amongst which are a considerable Parcel of Woollens, which he will sell very low for Cash or short Credit: If any Person will take a Quantity, they will be sold at prime Cost or under.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
A small Impression of
**FREEMAN'S NEW-YORK
ALMANACK,**

Of which, some are yet to be sold, at the Printing-Office, near the Exchange,

At 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each.

THE Calculations in this Almanack are made with the greatest Care, and are more in Number than are usually contained in any one Almanack.

It has the usual Tables, accurately calculated, the completest Accounts ever publish'd of all the Roads in the British Dominions in America, with the Postage to each Place; together with all the Lists and other Matters usually to be found in any other Almanacks. Besides which, there is added,

An Account and Explanation of the Signs, Aspects, Planets, Comets and Stars, which are properly the Subjects of all Almanacks, with some other Matters, of Use or Entertainment, which of themselves are worth more than the Price for which the whole is sold.

The Author hopes, that when the Purchasers have had experience of his Almanacks, they will be as much approved, as any in America.

GARRAT NOEL,

Bookseller, next Door to the Merchant's Coffee-House, has imported in the last Ships from London, (beside a great Variety of Books, Paper, Cutlery, &c. as lately advertised) the following very extraordinary Medicines prepared by Dr. Hill, viz.

TINCTURE of Sage for preventing the decays of Age, and lengthening human Life. Price 7s. the Bottle.

Pectoral Balsam of Honey for Coughs, Consumptions, Asthmæ, Hoarseness, difficulty of Breathing, &c. 7s. The Public are desired to beware of a counterfeit Balsam made here and sold for Dr. Hill's.

Essence of Water Dock, being a certain Cure for the Scurvey, &c. Price 7s.

The Tincture of Golden Rod, for the effectual Cure of the Gravel and Stone. Price 9s.

The genuine Tincture of Valerian, for nervous Disorders, Head-Aches, low Spirits, &c. Price 6s.

Elixir of Bardana, for the Gout and Rheumatism. Price 7s. —All with Directions.

N. B. The Numbers who have found Relief from these Medicines, prove that they have at least answered the Expectation with which they were made—Public and fresh Instances of their good Effects daily confirm this Truth.

Said NOEL, has likewise imported, **PATENTED Penknives, Cork Screws** and Razor Strops; extraordinary good Violins and Flutes, with an Assortment of new Music.

Tincture for the Gums and Tooth-Ach, and Teeth-Brushes; Indian Ink, Boxes of Paints, ready mixed in the Shells for Limners, and Camel Hair Pencils—Tooth Pick Cases, Hones, Razor Cases, Smelling Bottles, &c. —Also,

A small Assortment of Hogarth's very humorous Pictures, with a few very neat Landscapes.

An Assortment of Pasteboard, Cartridge, Press, and Bonnet Paper: Swan's, Halfpenny's, and Paine's Architectures with Langley's Designs and Builder's Complete Assistant. And what should not be forgot,

A very large Parcel of Mr. Newberry's beautiful gilt Picture Books, for the Entertainment of his old Friends the pretty Masters and Misses of New-York, at Christmas and New-Year;—Amongst them they will find,

THE History of Giles Ginn—The Fairing, or Golden Toy-gerbread, &c.

The History of Goody Two Shoes—The Merry and Wise.

Nurse Trueloves Christmas Box—Poems for Children Six Feet high.—Rycal Primer,

The Easter, Whitfuntide, and Royal Battledore, &c. &c. &c. Valentine Gifts. 50 53

This Day is published,

Beautifully printed on the best Paper, Price 5s. and to be sold,

By **GARRAT NOEL,**

FOUR Dissertations on the reciprocal Advantages of a perpetual Union, between Great-Britain, and her American Colonies, written for Mr. Sargent's Prize Medal, to which is prefixed, an Eulogium, spoken on the Delivery of the Medal.

A L S O,

A Discourse on the Institution of medical Schools in America; in which the Necessity of, and Advantages arising from, the regular Mode of practising Physic, are largely considered, and the Objections against it answered.—Price 3s.—By JOHN MORGAN, M. D.

Said NOEL, likewise publishes, In Three Volumes Octavo, Price Three Dollars, **Sermons on the most useful and important Subjects,** adapted to the Family and Closet,

By the Rev. **SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.** Late President of the College at Princeton, New-Jersey. To which are prefixed, a Funeral Sermon, on the Death of Mr. Davies, by Samuel Finley, D. D. and another on the same Occasion, together with an elegiac Poem.

By **THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.** The Subscribers for these Sermons are desired to call for their Books. 51 53

THESE are to give Notice, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of James Anderson, late of the County of Somerset, Attorney at Law, deceased, to make immediate Payment unto the Subscribers.

JOHN ANDERSON, } Administrators.
KENNET ANDERSON, }
Monmouth, December the 10th, 1766. 51 57.

To be sold the first of April next, at Public Sale on the Premises, or at private Sale any Time before;

THE House and Lot where the Printing-Office is now kept at the Exchange, being the same where the King's Arms Tavern was kept for many Years before. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his House in the Bowry-Lane.

NICHOLAS BAYARD.

WILLIAM HAWTHURST,



HAS lately erected a Finery and great hammer, for refining the Sterling pig iron, into bar, and takes this method to acquaint his old customers (and others) that they may by applying to him in N. York, be supplied with flat and square bar iron, cart, wagon, chair and sleigh tire, mill spindles, wrines, cranks and iron axletrees; cast mill rounds and gudgeons, fullers plates, forge do. forge hammers and anvils; pots, kettles, pot-ash ditto, and plates or hearths for the pearl-ash furnaces; sugar and still-house grates, fifty-sixes, and smaller weights, and fish ditto; (which won't cost half the sum lead weights do) carriage boxes of all sorts, fire-place backs, and sets of plates, viz. bottoms, backs, and jambs, for fire-places; Dutch and English fashion stoves, ships cabotages, &c. &c. &c.

All of which may be had upon the most reasonable terms, and a considerable abatement will be made to those that purchase quantities: He continues to make anchors and pig iron as usual, and will take in part of pay for pig iron, sundry sorts of edge tools, viz. short bitted pole axes, and Virginia or Carolina made axes, and bills, and will furnish those that apply for them with patterns to make said tools by.

N. B. The above said hammers and anvils, are wrought out of pig iron, melted down, and will if desired be warranted for three months (or any reasonable time) and may be purchased at a lower rate, than they can be imported at from Europe; the castings will also be warranted to stand the fire any reasonable time, in particular the pot-ash kettles, to bear the calcining the pot-ash.

Also, great encouragement will be given to moulders of iron tea-kettles, and pie-pans, and likewise, to an anvil smith, capable of making Smith's anvils, and facing or steeling old ones. 51

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

R UN away from their Master in New-York, two indentured Servants, one an English Man, named Joseph M'Nabb, aged about thirty-five Years, writes a good Hand, is a tolerable Scholar; he is about five Feet ten Inches high, of a tawny Complexion, speaks good English; had on when he went away, a brown Wig, a Wool Hat, a dark colour'd Coat and Breeches, striped Waistcoat, grey Stockings and a white Shirt.—The other a Scotch Man, named William Rankin, a Shoe-maker by Trade, about twenty-three Years of Age, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, wears his own Hair; he is about five Feet six Inches high; had on when he went away, a brown coloured Coat and Breeches, striped Drugget Waistcoat, and grey Stockings.—Whoever secures them, so that their Master may have them again, shall have Ten Dollars for M'Nabb, and Five for Rankin, as a Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by ALEXANDER M' CULLUGH, at Mr. Elkanah Deane's, Broad-Street, New-York.

N. B. It has been remarked by several, that none elopes but Irish People, but it is evident from the above, that there are other People of as bad a Species as the Hibernians. 51—

Robert Woffendale,

SURGEON DENTIST, lately arrived from London, (who was instructed by Thomas Berdmore, Esq; Operator for the Teeth to his present Britannick Majesty) begs Leave to inform the Public, that he performs all Operations upon the Teeth, Gums, Sockets, and Palate: Likewise fixes artificial Teeth so as to escape Disfigurement, and without Pain, or the least Inconvenience.

N. B. May be spoke with at his Lodgings, at Mr. John Laboyteaux, at the Golden Ball, betwixt the Fly-Market and the New Dutch Church, from the Hours of nine in the Morning to six in the Evening. 51 54

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE is lately opened a Grammar School in Lower Freehold, Monmouth County, East New-Jersey, known by the Name of Mattifonia Grammar School, where the learned Languages are taught, and Youth qualified to enter any of the American Colleges; or fitted for any public Buleins; as the Arts and Sciences, and especially the several Branches of the Mathematics will be also taught with Accuracy and Care.—The School to be under the Patronage and Inspection of the Rev. Messrs. William Tennent, and Charles M' Knight, and Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, who will be careful that it be always furnished with an able Teacher, and engage frequently to visit it, and examine the Members as to their literary Improvement.

All Gentlemen who will favour the Undertaking, may depend on having Justice done their Children.

The House for the School, finished in a genteel Manner, is situate in a very healthy Place, and good Neighbourhood, where the Morals of Youth will be in no Danger of being corrupted, and the whole Expence of Boarding and Tuition will not exceed Twenty Pounds.

N. B. The above School is in Mr. Tennent's Parish. 51 4

TO BE SOLD.

A Farm or Tract of Land lying at the Fresh-Ponds, in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, in the Province of New-Jersey, now in the Possession of James Johnston, containing 457 Acres; about 180 Acres of which are cleared and the Remainder very well timber'd; there is on the said Farm, a framed House, and a large new Barn and Orchard: It is situate about six Miles, on a very good Road, from New-Brunswick, and about three Miles from Spottswood Mills, and Iron Works; both which afford good Markets for all Kinds of Produce, and five Miles from South-River Landing; the clear'd Land, as well as that in Wood, is very good Wheat Land, and easily till'd, being clear of Stones.—Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to James Parker or Samuel Sarjant, in Perth-Amboy, or Bernardus Legrange, at New-Brunswick.—The Land will be shown either by Mr. Johnston or James Bennett, who live adjoining the Premises. 50—

RICHARD NORRIS,

Stay-Maker, from LONDON,

TAKES this Opportunity to inform the Ladies and the Public in general, that he has removed from the Fly, to the House where Mr. Lawback lives, opposite to Mr. Elliot's, Taylor, in Broad-Street.—Where he continues to make all Sorts of Stays, Junips, French and Mecklinburgh Stays, all Sorts of Children's turned Stays and Waistcoats, Ladies Morning Waistcoats, after the newest Fashion and neatest Manner, at the most reasonable Rates.—Ladies that please to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on being as well served as in London.

Ladies that reside in the Country, by sending the Lining of their old Stays, or their Measure, may depend on being neatly fitted and well served, By Ladies your humble servant,

RICHARD NORRIS.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

R UN-AWAY in October last from the Manor of Eaton, in Suffolk County—A Negro Man, named Caesar, about five Feet five Inches high—he is bandy legged, walks lame, has thick Lips, and speaks very broken English—took away with him a black and white Keffey Jacket, a brown Duroy Jacket without Sleeves, lined with blue, Leather Breeches, and Tow Cloth Trowsers.—He has been seen in this City, in the Fields, near where Major James formerly lived.—Whoever takes him up and brings him to the Printer, at the Exchange, or gives information so that he may be secured, shall have the above Reward.

All Persons are forbid to harbour or conceal the said Run-away, at their Peril.

SIXTEEN or eighteen hogheads of Muscovado sugar, to be sold very cheap, by ABRAHAM DURYEE, opposite the Fly-market.—He has also to sell—10-4 swankin blankets, 8 and 9-4 rose blankets, 8-4 and 9-4 green rugs; superfine cloths, of a variety of colours, rattenet, shallons, buttons, silk and hair twill; sewing silk, camblets, and silk camblets, black and cloth colours; three and four thread breeches patterns, black serge-denim, black and blue everlasting; black ruffel, black and brown callimancoes; calfor and felt hats, German serge, superfine black hair plush, light colours ditto; oznaburghs, yard wide Irish linens, dowlas; white lead, red lead, Spanish brown, sprush, yellow oaker, vermilion, Prussian blue, litharge, umber, white vitriol; gold leaf, painting brushes, lined oil, spirits of turpentine, whiting.—Old Madeira wine, brandy, Geneva, Jamaica spirits, West India Rum, Lisbon and Teneriffe wine, claret in bottles. 52 55

Imported in the Edward, Capt. Chambers, and the last Vessel from London, and to be sold wholesale and retale,

By **ENNIS GRAHAM,**

Taylor, at the Corner of Wall-Street:

A Large assortment of gold and silver lace of the neatest patterns, several of which are broad for vests; gold and silver knee garters; gold and silver cord; gold and silver vellum, ditto thread, ditto chain; a large assortment of superfine and middling broad cloths, in grain; Wilton's, beaver coating; Bath rugs, forrest clothes, frizes, kerseys, serges, flannels, ratinets, shallons, durants; silk and worsted sagathies, camblets, Scots plads for men's gowns, silk and worsted gowns, serge denim, everlasting, thicklets; several pieces very curious cut and uncut Genoa velvets, with gold flowers, scarlet, crimson and black ditto; cotton velvet, Manchester velvets for capes of coats, velvet shapes of various colours; silk ground, shags black prunels, crape, single and double allopeens; black, blue, buff, crimson, scarlet and cloth colour'd breeches patterns; black, blue, scarlet crimson and cloth colour'd silk ditto; silk damascus, Turkey burdets; black, white, and mixed silk stockings, worsted, cotton, and thread, men's, women's, and boy's ditto; Irish linen, sheeting linen, yard wide cotton check, pistol lawns, garlix, dowlas, oznaburghs, quadruple silks, cambricks; white and cloth colour'd jeans, herring bone rustian; paper and sealing wax; calicoes; black and white fatten, black taffeties, peeling, vellure silks, corded tabbies for men's vests, striped and colour'd Perfians, black Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats; check handkerchiefs; men's hats; gold and silver buttons, a large assortment of metal ditto; silk twist, basket ditto, silk and hair ditto, mohair ditto, wove worsted ditto, death head ditto; scarf twist, sewing silk, threads; a great assortment of broad, middling, and narrow knee garters; mohair binding for coats, shoe ditto; an assortment of mohair cord for women's cloaks and men's coats; red tapes, stay tapes; glaz'd linen, buckrams, shammy skins, buckskin gloves; shoe and knee buckles; penknives, table knives and forks, cuttenu knives, fluff boxes, razors; chimney hooks; common and White Chapel needles; taylors shears, irons, notches, lap-boards, thimbles, bodkins, &c. &c.

JUST IMPORTED, AND TO BE SOLD, By BREESE & HOFFMAN,

In WALL-STREET:

INDIA China, enamelled and blue and white Bowls, Caudle Cups, &c. Sets of Table China, blue and white Cups and Saucers, with small Sets of Service China, Nankin China Mugs, Salt Cellars, &c. &c. Irish & Princes Linens, Yard wide, & 7-8, Cotton and Linen Checks; Callimancoes, Tammies, Durants and Irish Poplins; Felt Hats, Taffaties, and Cardinal Silks; Scotch Oznaburghs, 9-8, and Yard wide Russia Sheet-ing; Coatings, Flannels, broad Cloths; gilt and other Buttons, and Silk and Hair; Men's black Cravats, Bandanoe Handkerchiefs, and Cotton Romalls, Cotton Furniture; Cambricks, and Lawns, in Packets, Humhums, Long Lawns, &c. Choice Madeira Wine, Hyson Tea, Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Cloves. 45-48

Just imported in the Ship Edward, Captain Chambers, from LONDON.

By **PHILIP DOUGHTY,**

In SMITH-STREET;

A Neat Assortment of superfine second and low priced broad Clothes, Bath Coatings, &c. to be sold for READY MONEY or short Credit. 47

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after.